

The Daily Gazetteer.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16. 1735.

71. 68.

Reflections occasioned by the Craftsman of September the 6th, 1735.



It has been most justly observed, and the Friends of the Government can appeal to the whole World for the Truth of it, that the Controversy concerning the Difference between our *antient* and our *present* Constitution, had its Rise from the Preference which was given to the *former* by the *Craftsman* and his Correspondents.

But that Mr. D'Avers should be inconsistent with himself, will be wondered at by nobody; since it would be strange to find him otherwise in the Cause in which he is engaged. And that he should talk as if he was an *Stranger* to all that had passed, when he finds the Conduct for his Turn, will be easily accounted for by those who are acquainted with his great Modesty.

It is therefore without any Astonishment that we find him, in his Paper of the 6th Instant, asking the following Questions: Who, says he, hath ever said, that the *antient* Constitution was better in all Respects than the *modern*? Or, that it was not considerably improved in many by the Revolution? I am sure, adds Mr. D'Avers, no such Position hath been ever laid down in any of these Papers, either by the *Dissertator* or *Parties*, or myself; but the *direct* contrary hath been often asserted and maintained by both.

The *direct* contrary! What is that? Why, that the *antient* Constitution was not better in all Respects than the *modern*; but was considerably improved in many by the Revolution. And has this been the uniform Doctrine of the *Craftsman*? And are these now your real Sentiments, Mr. D'Avers? Surely then you must think, that *new* England, or *England* since the Revolution, is preferable to *old* England; and if so, I congratulate you upon the Return of your Senses.

For here you must excuse me, if I remind you, how bitterly enraged you used to be against Mr. Osborne, for talking thus favourably of the present Settlement, and presuming to say, that *new* England was better than the *old*. You cannot, I think, forget, that this was the great Cause of Contention between you, and the Foundation of all your Disputes about our *antient* and *modern* Constitution; but, if you should have forgot it, pray give yourself the Trouble to turn to your Paper of the 6th of April, 1734. there you will find, that the unpardonable Offence given by Mr. Osborne, is objected to him, with some Degree of Amazement, by yourself, in the following Words: 'That he made no Scruple to assert, that the *modern* Constitution was infinitely better than the *antient* Constitution; and that *new* England, or *England* since the Revolution, is vastly preferable to *old* England, take it in any Point of Time, from the *Saxons* down to that glorious Period.'

This, Sir, was then your Complaint against Mr. Osborne, that he made no Scruple to prefer the Revolution Settlement before our *antient* Constitution. Agreeably thereto you then took indefatigable Pains to evince the Error and Confusion of such a Judgment; and are you at last convinced that the Error was your own? And do you now make no Scruple to give the Preference to *new* England, to the *modern* Constitution?

All this would be well, and we should rejoice in your Conversion, if your Sincerity might be depended upon; but there is such an Appearance of Unfairness in your pretending to have been always of this Sentiment, or, at least, to forget that you were ever of another, that must needs render your Reformation suspected.

And this Disingenuity is evident beyond Dispute, from your asking, Who hath ever said, that the *antient* Constitution was better in all Respects than the *modern*? Or, that it was not considerably improved in many, by the Revolution? professing, at the same time, that you always maintained the *direct* contrary.

Now Mr. D'Avers, since it from hence appears, that there is at present no greater Difference of Opinion between you and your Antagonist concerning the *modern* Constitution, than that one thinks it *vastly* preferable to the *antient* Constitution, and the other owns that it is *considerably* improved; so there is all Reason to hope,

that you and your Adversaries may in this Point at last agree, or to speak elegantly, *coalesce*: In the mean Time, in Evidence of the Truth of what you advance, when you tell us that you ever propagated such a good Opinion of the Revolution, and the *modern* Constitution; you will give me Leave to offer a Comparison that your masterly Hand drew between the *antient* and the *present* Constitution; by which it will appear to the Conviction of every Reader, how strenuously you have always maintained the *considerable* Improvements which, you say, our *antient* Constitution has received from the Revolution.

You call it a *short* State of the Case between our *antient* and *modern* Constitution; and your Words are these: 'Under our *antient* Constitution the People were out of Debt, and but moderately tax'd: Under our *modern* Constitution we are loaded with fifty Millions, as well as very high Duties on most of the Necessaries of Life. Under our *antient* Constitution the People were try'd only by a Jury: Under our *modern* Constitution, in all Cases of Excise, and in many other Respects, they are convicted by arbitrary Commissioners and Judges, without any Jury whatsoever. Under our *antient* Constitution, every Man's House was his Castle, and neither a Lord, nor the King himself could enter it without the Master's Leave: Under the *modern* Constitution, every petty Excise-man hath Power to enter, rummage, and search Houses at his own Will and Pleasure, by Night as well as by Day. By our *antient* Constitution the King had no Guards nor standing Armies, besides the Hearts of his Subjects: Under our *modern* Constitution we have seen a numerous Army at Home, and have paid for another Abroad in Time of profound Peace. By our *antient* Constitution, the People had an Election of Representatives every Year. By the *modern* Constitution, only once in seven Years: Under our *antient* Constitution, the Representatives of the People received Wages from those who chose them, and from them only, which made them regard the Interest of their Electors, and act according to their Instructions. What hath been the Practice under our *modern* ministerial Constitution, the Records of Parliament demonstrate. By the *antient* Constitution, the King and the People, when joined, were more powerful than the Lords, and the King and the Lords, when united, were more powerful than the Commons; and the Lords and Commons united, were more powerful than the King; so that the Balance of Power was kept in a due Equilibrium by these various Checks; but under the *modern* Constitution, I leave it to be considered, whether a wicked Minister, who hath a standing Army of Officers and Pensioners at his Devotion, may not easily invade the Rights of the King as well as the Freedom of both Houses of Parliament, and in the Room of our *antient* Constitution set up a ministerial Power, and usurp the Government of the whole Kingdom.'

I need not make any Comment on this Picture, nor shall I enter into the Falshood of the Drawing, which has long ago been amply exposed; but the beautiful Contrast between our *antient* Constitution, and our *modern*, ministerial Constitution, as delineated by Mr. D'Avers, abundantly satisfies for the Purpose I have brought it, to evince the *many* *considerable* Improvements which the *Craftsman* says he has always maintained, that the *antient* Constitution received from the Revolution.

I must here observe, to the further Illustration of Mr. D'Avers's Candour and Veracity, that while in order to disgrace the Revolution Settlement, he has taken the Liberty to lug into the Controversy our *Army*, our *Debts*, and our *Taxes*, tho' they are no Parts of our Constitution: He has not scrupled to censure others for representing religious Bondage as a Defect in our *antient* Constitution, and to treat that accursed spiritual Tyranny, which our Forefathers groaned under, as foreign to the Comparison between the *Antient* and the *modern* Constitution, under Pretence that they were *Slaves* by Faith, and that there was no room for Liberty of Conscience, because they were not divided: But is this true? No. Wickliffe and his Followers shall confute him; the *Atheists* of those Martyrs that perished in the Flames, long before the Reformation, shall be Evidence against him.

The Tyranny that was then established would, in all Probability, have for ever prevented any Reformation, had not the Passions of an Absolute Prince strangely concurred to produce that happy Event. But we cannot be at a Loss to discover why these *mock* Patriots have no Quarrel with religious Tyranny; we know with whom they are leagued; we forget not the Patrons of the *Schism* Bill; nor shall we wonder that such Men can reconcile civil Liberty with spiritual Bondage; nor shall we think it at all unnatural, that the Advocates of every tyrannical Reign should be the Revilers of the Present.

BRITANNUS.

Constantinople, July 28.

IT appears, from the several Accounts of the late Battle in Persia, that the Loss of the Turks is not so considerable as was at first given out, nor the Consequences so fatal as was apprehended, it being observed, that great Part of the Troops that were dispersed, or thought to be Prisoners, are since come into the Army, which is encamped under the Bashaw Achmet, near Erzerum; and they add, that the said Bashaw is not only in a Condition to hinder the Progress of Koulikan, but even to venture a second Engagement with him. These are the Relations that are given out here by the Porte, with a View, as 'tis not doubted, to pacify the People, who are still in a Ferment. But notwithstanding all the Care of the Government, the Inhabitants of this City are not yet recovered from their Consternation, which was so great on account of the Defeat of the Ottoman Army. In short, there are so many Malecontents, such Murmurings, and so great is the Apprehension of a popular Insurrection, that all possible Precautions are taken to prevent it. The Grand Seignior often goes out in the Night-time, with a numerous Guard, to visit the principal Quarters of the City, and to hinder any seditious Assemblies of the Populace; and he has ordered the Captain Bashaw, or Great Admiral, to repair hither with some Troops.

Petersburg, Aug. 26. We are assured, that Orders are sent to the Velt-Marshall the Count de Munich, to assemble an Army of 60,000 Men, upon the first News he hears that the Tartars have committed any Disorder upon the Empress's Territories; which Troops being all ready in her Dominions, there will be no Occasion to recall one Soldier from Poland; and in case of a Rupture, they will march to besiege Afoph, the Artillery for that Expedition being in a Readiness.

Berlin, Sept. 10. The Princess, Consort to the Prince Royal, is inconsolable for the sudden Death of her Father, the Duke of Brunswick Wolfenbuttle, who kept his Bed but three Days; for he fell sick the 31st of last Month, and died on the 3d Instant. The King came hither last Wednesday from Potsdam, to comfort her, and returned again next Day.

LONDON.

We hear that the Duke and Dutches of Richmond, and Lady Hervey, will set out this Week from France for the Court at Herenhausen, to wait on his Majesty, and to attend his Majesty to England.

Yesterday the Lady of Sir Richard Elllys, Bart. lay dangerously ill at his House in Boulton-street.

The same Morning her Majesty passed through several Streets of this City, and about 11 o'Clock return'd to Kensington.

Yesterday Morning the Princesses Amelia and Caroline, and the two youngest Princesses, Breakfasted with his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at his House in Pall-mall, and after viewing the several Apartments, the Octagon, and the Gardens, return'd to Kensington.

Last Night her Majesty, the Prince of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family, were at the Theatre Royal in Drury-lane, to see the Comedy called the Alchymist.

Last Week the Lord Viscount Galway of Ireland, one of the Commissioners of the Revenue in that Kingdom, and Member of Parliament for Pontefract in Yorkshire, set out from his Seat in that County, with his Lady and Family, for Chester, in order to embark for Ireland.

Yesterday

* Craftsman, April 6, 1734.



Yesterday at the Sessions at the Old Bailey 20 Prisoners were tried, two whereof were Capitally convicted, viz. Charles Conner for the Murder of his Wife, and William Phillips alias Clark (supposed to be M'Cray's Taylor, who was executed at Kennington) for stealing a Grey Gelding value 15 l. the Property of Mr. John Winter. Seven were cast for Transportation, and 11 were Acquitted. Mess. Monson and Littleton were tried for stealing Bank Notes of a great Value, and acquitted; it appearing that they were not within the Statute, the Act being expired before they committed the Felony.

Edinburgh, Sept. 8. His Grace the Duke of Hamilton, and Lord Ann his Brother, are come to Town from South Britain, and will be present at the Perth Races, where vast Preparations are making, to render the Diversions on that Occasion as entertaining as possible.

The Honourable William, Master of Kilbride, is also come to Town from the North, in order to prosecute his Studies under Mr. Lesly at Dalkeith.

Friday last were brought up hither from Cathness, by Warrant of the Right Hon. the Lord Dun, James Sutherland, Residenter in Mey, and James Banks, Shoemaker in Holland Mey, both sentenced by the Sheriff of the Shire aforesaid, to be hanged, for Robbery, Stouthrest, Theft, and Refetting; which Sentence they having suspended, their Trial will come on at the Justiciary Bar.

A large Hamburg Ship from Greenland, arrived Yesterday in Leith Road, and 5 more of them are shortly expected. They had Orders sent them by an English Ship, not to make Hamburg in their Return, to avoid falling into the Hands of the Danish Men of War, which lie before that Port. They have caught 8 Whales, and will anchor in the Road till they have further Orders.

Dublin, Sept. 6. On Monday Night last Hugh Eccles, Esq; Counsellor at Law, and Son to the late Sir John Eccles, was married to the only Daughter of Isaac Ambrose, Esq; a Lady of great Character, and a Fortune of about 20,000 l. and next Morning the Bride and Bridegroom, and a handsome Retinue, set out for Crown Row, in the County of Wicklow, the Seat of Mr. Eccles.

Last Tuesday the Hon. Lieut. General Pearce's Regiment of Horse, the Hon. Major General Bisset's, and the Hon. Colonel Wentworth's Regiments of Foot, were reviewed in the Phoenix Park, by their Excellencies the Lords Justices, and many General Officers. They made a very fine Appearance, and performed their Exercises and Firings to the entire Satisfaction of the Spectators.

Dublin, Sept. 9. John Eyre, of Eyre-Court, Esq; is appointed Colonel of the Regiment of Militia Dragoons, whereof the Right Hon. the Lord St. George deceased, was late Colonel.

On Saturday Night last the Right Hon. the Earl of Thomond, Anthony Sheppard, Esq; Michael Cuffe, Esq; Captain Preston, the Lady Byrne, Mrs. Montgomery, and several other Persons of Distinction, arrived here in his Majesty's Yacht, from Park Gate.

On Thursday Night last died John Stanton, Esq; one of the Representatives in Parliament for the Town of Galway, universally regretted by all who had the Pleasure of his Acquaintance.

Last Week Sir Alexander Staples, Bart. was married to Miss Abigail Townley, one of the Daughters and Coheiresses of the late Thomas Townley, of the County of Cavan, Esq; a Lady of great Merit and Beauty, and a Fortune of 5000 l.

We hear the Earl of Glencarty, and the Hon. Brigadier General Vefey, are expected every Hour from Park Gate, having embarked on board the Sea Nymph on Thursday last.

Wich, Sept. 8. This Day came on the Election of Bailiffs for this Corporation, when John Cornelius, Esq; and Nathaniel Cole, Gent. were unanimously chosen, to the great Satisfaction of all his Majesty's Friends in this Town.

Worcester, Sept. 11. They write from Hereford, that at the Musick Meeting last Week, about 48 l. was collected at the Church Doors for charitable Uses.

On Sunday Night last was a tempestuous Wind, attended with so fierce Rains, as if the Clouds had burst, whereby the next Day the Waters ran like Rivers through the Streets of several neighbouring Towns, particularly Droitwich, where the Inhabitants were forced to make up into their Chambers, and where some hundreds of Pounds Damage was done to their Salt and other Goods. A Man on Horseback coming from Bromsgrove to the said Town, was borne down by the Torrent, and saved his Life by catching Hold of a Twig; but his Horse was drowned. All or most of the Gates about Overbury, were borne down by the

Violence of the Torrent. And at Stratford upon Avon, a Man and Horse were both drowned; and a Waggon Load of Flax that stood in an adjacent Meadow, without any Horses, was bore away by the great Force of the Water. The Town of Alcester suffered also very much. At Parshore the wooden Bridges were carried away, and considerable other Damage was done thereabouts.

A few Days ago came on the Election of our City Officers for the Year ensuing, when Mr. John Garway was chosen Mayor Elect; John Floyer, Esq; the present Mayor, High Alderman; and Mr. William Stevens, Sheriff.

Bristol, Sept. 13. Last Wednesday Morning came on before Michael Foster, Esq; the Worshipful Recorder of this City and County, the Trial of Capt. James Newth, for the inhuman Murder of his Wife. Among the many Depositions for and against the Prisoner, the most particular in his Disfavour, was, that of a Man going into the Prisoner's House to drink a Mug of Ale, who depos'd, that there being a Man and Woman then quarrelling, the Deceased cry'd out to Captain Newth, You Dog, what will you see Murder committed in your own House? With that Newth took up a Cribbage-board, and with it struck her over the Head, following it with a Blow on the Breast, with which the Deceased fell to the Ground, when he withdrew himself from her, and as he was withdrawing, the Deceased cry'd out, Murder! Murder! Upon which he returned and said, If you want Murder, I will give you Murder; so stamp'd upon her two or three Times, and the never spoke afterwards. The Surgeon depos'd, he took out of the Deceased's Belly five Pints of congealed Blood. The Prisoner in his Defence, endeavoured to prove, the Deceased fell down Stairs with a Pail of Water, and so hurted herself, that she spit Blood for several Days after; which Hurt was the Occasion of the Blood in her Belly, and of her Death. Another Particular he alledg'd, That during the Quarrel, the Deceased stumbled over his Feet, being pull'd by the Evidence, and fell against the Corner of a Table, and received such Hurt, that in all Probability it might hasten her Death, &c. and after a Trial of four Hours and a Quarter, and the Jury out one Hour and 40 Minutes, he was found Guilty of Wilful Murder. He own'd upon his Trial, that he struck the Deceased over the Head with the Cribbage-board, and when she was down, he did not know but he might kick her in the Hip or Thigh.

Bennet the Watchman, was indicted for the Murder of one Wansley, by knocking him down with the Brass End of his Staff as he stood in the River near the Shore on Temple-Backs; with which Blow the Deceased sunk down in the Water, and was drowned. Many Witnesses prov'd the Fact upon the Prisoner; but those on his Behalf making it appear that the Deceased endeavoured to stab several of the Pursuers before he took to the Water, and the Prisoner proving himself to be a mild, inoffensive Man, &c. &c. &c. the Jury brought in their Verdict, Manslaughter.

Jane Scammell, Servant to Mrs. Hazell, in Castle-street, was found guilty of robbing her said Mistress to the Value of 40 s. When she was taken up, and examined before the Magistrates, she swore, That one Thomas Tilley, Margaret Scammell her Mother, and Margaret Scammell her Sister, were Confederates in the Fact, and of entering and carrying off out of her Mistress's House in a felonious Manner, several of her Effects: But some Time after her Confinement, and upon her Trial, being much affected with Remorse of Conscience, entirely clear'd all the said Persons, and took the whole Affair upon herself; whereupon the Court discharg'd them by Proclamation. Arabella Atwell, for robbing her Master Mr. Ambrose Cutter, of a large Sum of Money, was found guilty to the Value of 35 s.

Lawrence Macnamara was indicted for Felony and Burglary; but it appearing a malicious and vile Prosecution, he was honourably acquitted, and order'd a Copy of his Indictment.

On Friday Capt. Newth, and Jane Scammell, received Sentence of Death.

Bennet the Watchman was burnt in the Hand; and Arabella Atwell order'd for Transportation.

The same Day, about 5 o'Clock in the Afternoon, Capt. Newth, after taking Leave of his Children, took a large Dose of Poison, and languish'd till 9 o'Clock, when he died in the Condemn'd Hold of Newgate. This is the third Time he attempted to destroy himself. He has left a remarkable Paper behind him; which the Publick will be oblig'd with hereafter.

An eminent Brewer of this City, and his Son; also William Jones, a Whip-maker, were severally indicted for the Riot on the 11th of June last; and enter'd into Recognizance for their Appearance at the next Assize.

Yesterday Bank Stock was 140 1-half. India 140 to 144. South Sea 82 3-8ths to 1-half. Old Annuity 107 3-4ths. New ditto 106 1-half. Three per Cent. 94. Emperor's Loan Par. Royal Assurance 96 3-4ths to 97. London Assurance 12 1-half. York Buildings 4. African 14. India Bonds 4 l. 10 s. Premium. Three per Cent. ditto 21. 15 s. Prem. South Sea Bonds 31. Prem. New Bank Circulation 31. 15 s. to 17 s. 6d. Prem. Salt Tallow 31. Prem. English Copper 21. 2 s. Prem. Welsh ditto, Bank shut. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer 21. 10 s. per Cent. Discount.

STOLEN out of some Ground near Kederminster in Worcestershire, on Saturday Night 30th of August last, a Dark Bay Mare, fourteen Hands and a half high, or better, with a Brown Muzzle, and some White Hairs in the Main upon the Shoulder, short dock'd, with a Whisk Tail, if not altered, and aged.

Also the same Night a Bright Bay Gelding, fourteen Hands and a half high, with a White Snip on the Nose, a Whisk Tail, a hard Swelling on the near Side on the Rib, a Wound under the Throat, and about 5 Years old.

Likewise stolen from Catshill, near Bromsgrove, in the County, on Sunday the 7th of this Instant September, a Mare, 14 Hands and 3 Inches high, having a Black Forehead, a Snip on the Nose, some Saddle Spots on Back, and a Bush Tail. She is also full aged, and has two Rows on the Thighs.

Whoever shall give Intelligence of either of all the Horses, to John Spencer, Cooper, or to John Cooper of Kederminster, Surgeon, or else to Thomas Thompson of Catshill near Bromsgrove aforesaid, so that the right Owner may be restored again, shall have a Guinea Reward for each, and reasonable Charges defrayed.

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This Masterpiece of religious Policy was published Years since, in Latin, French, and Dutch: Mr. John Smith a Bookseller at Amsterdam, bought one of them at Auction among other Books, and afterwards reprinted it. The being informed that he had purchased this Book, he sent back from him; but he had then sent it to Holland, to the Society, who lived at Amsterdam, hearing it said after, to a Catholic Bookseller, by Name Van der Schipper was printing a Book which concerned the Society, that if it was only *The Rules of the Society*, he would not be under any Concern; but desired he would inform himself what it was. Being told by the Bookseller, that *The Secret Instructions of the Society*, the good Father, giving up his Shoulders, and knitting his Brow, said, I saw no other Remedy but denying that this Piece concerned the Society. The Reverend Fathers however thought it advisable to purchase the whole Edition, which after did, some few Copies excepted; from one of these afterwards reprinted, with this Account prefixed, that there said to be taken from two Roman Catholic Credit.